

Kansas Preservation

Newsletter of the Cultural Resources Division • Kansas State Historical Society

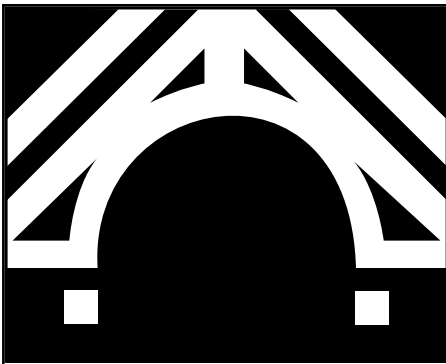


You Call This Vernacular?

The next time someone tells you that your building is “vernacular,” celebrate it as part of a rich and diverse history of building in Kansas. It also may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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KANSAS PRESERVATION

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Ramon S. Powers,
State Historic Preservation Officer
Richard Pankratz, Editor
Virginia Wulfschle, Associate Editor
Tracy Campbell, Editorial & Design Services

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HPF Grants Awarded to Eleven Kansas Projects

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review voted in February on its recommendations for this year's round of Historic Preservation Fund (HPF) grants. This year a total of \$133,422 was provided for eleven projects across the state.

The HPF is a grant program providing funds for communities to investigate, recognize, and plan for the preservation of their historic resources. Eligible activities include historic property surveys, preparation of nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, educational activities, and preparation of historic preservation plans and design guidelines. The funds are provided by the National Park Service, Department of the Interior, and administered by the Kansas State Historical Society.

A proportion of the funds must be given to Certified Local Governments. A Certified Local Government (CLG) is a city or county that has established a standing historic preservation program by passing an historic preservation ordinance and establishing an historic resources commission. More than half of this year's allocation, \$73,770, went to CLGs.

The City of Abilene received a grant of \$8,070 to hold a statewide historic preservation conference in May of 2002.

The City of Lawrence was awarded a \$28,000 grant for the preparation of a comprehensive historic preservation plan. The plan will build on a series of historic preservation projects and surveys that have been conducted in Lawrence.

The City of Leavenworth received a grant in the amount of \$18,000 to implement an historic district plan. Included in this plan will be the development of con-

text statements for four historic districts and an architectural assessment of the Fred Harvey House. The house is currently on the National Register of Historic Places.

The City of Wichita was awarded \$14,700 to continue its survey efforts in the Delano neighborhood.

A grant of \$5,000 will allow Doniphan County to hire a consultant to write a National Register nomination for a district in the downtown area around the county courthouse square in Troy.

Of the grants provided to applicants that are not CLGs, all but one were to new applicants.

A grant of \$18,700 will fund a historic preservation survey for Dodge City.

The City of Topeka was awarded \$4,385 to conduct a historic preservation survey in North Topeka.

The Glasco Community Foundation received \$2,240 to create an historic district in its downtown.

Another \$7,300 grant will help the Historic Mount Oread Fund employ a consultant to develop a National Register district on the campus of the University of Kansas.

The Original Town of Liberal Revitalization, Inc. received a \$15,000 grant to assist in conducting an his-

toric resources survey.

The Board also recommended a \$9,097 grant for the Thomas County Historical Society. The project would include a survey summary report, three comprehensive inventories, a photographic exhibit, and school curriculum materials.

An increased appropriation from the National Park Service allowed the funding of additional deserving projects. Results of the second round of HPF grants for 2001 will be decided by the board in May.

*City of Abilene
City of Lawrence
City of Leavenworth
City of Wichita
Doniphan County
City of Dodge City
City of Topeka
Glasco Community
Foundation
Historic Mount Oread
Fund
Original Town of
Liberal Revitalization,
Inc.
Thomas County
Historical Society*

*This article was prepared by Carl
Magnuson, grants manager for the
Historic Preservation Office.*

Marion Hall Nominated to National Register



Marion Hall was constructed in 1896 at the corner of First and Main in Baileyville.

Marion Hall, located at First and Main in Baileyville, is a vital chapter in the town's history. Built for the community by founding father Willis J. Bailey, it has hosted everything from religious services to basketball games.

Marion Hall was recently nominated to the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A for its historical association as one of the last remaining township halls, representing the religious and social contributions of the last 100 years. The Hall also fulfills criterion C for its architectural significance as an example of late nineteenth century construction and community planning and development distinction.

Baileyville's Crown Jewel

Monroe Bailey left his prosperous farm in Mount Carroll, Illinois, and followed his son, Willis J. Bailey, to north-east Kansas in October of 1879. Monroe Bailey established a farm and became a prosperous and influential citizen stockman. Bailey laid out the town that was named for his family in the westernmost part of Nemaha County, seven miles west of Seneca.

The town prospered and became a convenient shipping point when the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railroad put in a siding. A post office, store, hay sheds, and blacksmith shop soon followed. The younger Bailey contracted with Nate

Brown, a carpenter from Axtell, to build a new bank building with a fire and burglar proof safe in November of 1894. Soon thereafter he contracted again with Brown to build a drug store and a doctor's office.

The outlying farm lands in the rolling hills of the area prospered and the villagers and country people began to gather for social, religious, and cultural activities. Willis then paid the carpenter to build a community hall for the entertainment, social, and business gatherings. The new hall was completed, painted inside and out, and ready for occupancy on January 17, 1896. The *Seneca Courier-Democrat* announced in that week's edition that "it is an edifice which we are proud of." The interior clearly shows why early residents took such pride in their town hall. The ceiling is covered with decorative tin, which also lines the walls down to the wainscoting that covers the lower few feet.

Bailey deeded the community hall to the Trustees of Marion Township on January 27, 1896, and it became "Marion Hall." Local organizations such as the Baileyville Dramatic Company, the Presbyterians, the Baptists, and the Methodists staged musicals and dramas and held ice cream and basket socials to raise funds for furnishing the new township hall.

The Presbyterians held services in Marion Hall while they rebuilt their church after cyclone damage in May of 1896. The Democrats and Republicans held political rallies and meetings in Marion Hall. It was also the site for many social functions including wed-



Willis J. Bailey, who paid for the construction of Marion Hall, served as governor of Kansas from January 1903 to January 1905.

dings, parties, dinners, dances, plays, and meetings.

On October 23, 1896, W. S. Glass of Marysville spoke at Marion Hall in favor of Free Silver. His speech was noted in the weekly paper as easily heard by all those who packed into the hall. Within weeks a grand ball, a series of lectures on the Bible, ice cream and strawberry socials, and various musicals and plays were filling the new Hall. It was a polling place during elections.

By June of 1898, W. J. Bailey had been selected as the Republican nominee for Kansas Congressman-at-large. He

This article is abstracted from a National Register nomination draft submitted by DarAnn S. Rial, a historic research consultant and writer living in Seneca.

Continued on page 11

Historic Depots, Topeka Mausoleums Among Sites Nominated for National Register



(Top) The Missouri Pacific Depot in Downs, which was built in 1917, was one of five railroad structures approved for National Register nomination with the multiple property context statement for railroad structures.



(Left) The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (Katy) Depot at Council Grove, built in 1894, is now used as an antique shop.

Five historic Kansas railroad depots, along with four other individual properties, came one step closer to inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places. The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review approved their nominations for submission to the National Park Service.

Historic Kansas Depots

The context statement for the Historic Railroad Resources of Kansas and the five railroad depot nominations were prepared by consultant Deon Wolfenbarger of Three Gables Preservation of Nederland, Colorado, under contract to the Kansas State Historical Society.

The Santa Fe Freight Depot in Atchison, Atchison County, which was built in 1880, is located at 200 South 10th Street. The stone structure has a two-story office section on the west and a one-story freight section on the east. The freight space was extended an additional 85 feet to the east in 1912. The building was given to the City of Atchison in 1986. It currently houses the Atchison County Historical Society Museum, a visitors' center, and the Atchison Area Chamber of Commerce.

The Santa Fe Depot in Halstead, Harvey County, a one-story brick structure built in 1917, is a "county seat" or passen-

ger depot. These "county seat" depots were in more important towns and were often built of brick, some displaying architectural stylings popular at the time. Located at 116 E. 1st Street, it is now owned by the Halstead Historical Society and functions as a historical museum.

The Santa Fe Depot at 201 E. Sherman in Kingman, Kingman County, was built in 1910 and is also an example of a "county seat" type depot. The brick depot is privately owned but operated by the Santa Fe Depot Foundation. It houses a visitors' center and a railroad museum is being developed.

The Missouri, Kansas, and Texas (Katy) Depot at Council Grove, Morris County, is located at 512 E. Main Street. The one-story 1894 frame building is a Late Victorian example of a combination depot. Used by Katy until the line was abandoned in 1957, the building has subsequently seen a number of uses. The building is privately owned and is being rehabilitated.

Located at 710 Railroad Street in Downs, Osborne County, is the 1917 Missouri Pacific Depot. The one-story brick building is another example of a "county seat" type depot. It was used by the Missouri Pacific until 1982, when the line was sold to the Union Pacific. The line is presently operated by the Kyle Railroad which deeded the property to the Downs Historical

The Kansas Historic Sites Board of Review met on February 17, 2001, at the Kansas History Center in Topeka. In addition to approving these National Register nominations, the board recommended 11 grant applications for funding from the federal Historic Preservation Fund allocation (see article on page one.)



"Mausoleum Row" at the Topeka Cemetery consists of ten structures dating from 1887 to 1913.

Society in 1999. The depot will be rehabilitated for use as a community building.

Fort Fletcher Bridge, Ellis County

In addition to the railroad nominations, the board considered four other properties. The Fort Fletcher Bridge, which spans Big Creek, is located 4.8 miles south of Walker in Ellis County. Built by Ellis County and the WPA in 1935-1936 of stone quarried from a nearby pasture, the bridge is 156 feet long with four 35-foot arches. The bridge takes its name from the military outpost that was briefly located adjacent to the site in 1865. The bridge will soon undergo rehabilitation with the assistance of a Transportation Enhancement project from the Kansas Department of Transportation.

John J. Wolcott House, Johnson County

The John J. Wolcott House at 6701 Oakwood Road in Mission Hills, Johnson County, was built in 1928 from plans prepared by architect Selby Kurfiss. The house sits on a 2.1 acre site overlooking the winding streets of J. C. Nichols' Mission Hills development. Wolcott was a well-known Kansas City grain dealer and served many years as president of the Kansas City

Board of Trade. The large limestone house is a unique combination of Tudor Revival and French Eclectic design by one of the Kansas City area's most prominent early 20th century architects.

Mausoleum Row, Shawnee County

"Mausoleum Row" at Topeka Cemetery, 1601 E. 10th Street, Topeka, Shawnee County, consists of ten structures dating from 1887 to 1913. Also known as the Hillside Mausoleums, the row of structures is set in earth on single plots along the curbed drive. The architecturally styled limestone facades of the mausolea have a commanding presence in the cemetery.

Clark-Robidoux, Wallace County

The Clark-Robidoux House, located on 4th Street in Wallace, Wallace County, is a two-story frame house with Gothic Revival influences, that was built in 1880 for Harding Allen Clark. Clark was a local rancher and merchant who came to the area in the 1870s. The second principal owner was Peter Robidoux, another rancher and entrepreneur associated with the settlement and growth of Wallace County. Robidoux purchased it in 1909. The property remained in the family until last year.



A Toolkit for the Prehistoric Farmer

The theme of Kansas Archeology Week for 2001 is prehistoric agriculture. In the last issue, we talked about the plants that were raised in Kansas over a thousand years ago. In this issue we take a look at the tools that were used to plant, process, cook, and store the crops that people raised.

Farming today relies upon large machinery powered by fossil fuels, but in the past people made effective farming tools from materials at hand. They chipped hoe blades from slabs of chert and lashed the shaped stones to wooden handles. They added durable bone tips to wooden digging sticks for planting and loosening soil. People also used the shoulder blades (scapulae) of bison to plant seeds and dig pits for storing crops. They prepared seeds for cooking on grinding stones and made clay pots to cook the foods that were raised.

Digging sticks

A sharpened, hardened stick was used to break the prairie sod to dig roots or plant seeds. Sometimes a bison leg bone was added to make a more durable

digging stick tip. One end of the bone was removed with an angled cut that created a blade-like tip. A hole was drilled in the end of the bone, and a handle was inserted. Because bison bones are large and thick, these digging stick tips would last over many seasons.

Stone hoes

The early residents of Kansas used chert—a widely available, very hard, fine-grained stone—for a wide array of tools, including sharp tips for spears and arrows, knives, and hide scrapers. Among the largest chipped stone tools are hoes. A slab of chert was shaped into a thin, oval shaped tool about eight inches long. This piece was attached to a handle to serve as the blade of a hoe. After a long period of use, a stone hoe took on a lustrous polish. If the blade became dull, it was resharpened by chipping off the worn edge. Stone hoes are not very common from archeological sites in Kansas but are more often found farther east. This may be because of the presence of bison here in the Great Plains. The shoulder blade of a bison makes a great hoe.

Bison shoulder blade hoes

The scapula of the American bison is a large, flat bone. This bone was saved when a bison was butchered, and the spine was removed from the flat side. It was then attached to a handle and used as a hoe. Sometimes archeologists find a bone hoe that had split and been repaired by drilling holes in either side of the split and lashing it together with sinew. Bison bone hoes are found frequently in Kansas archeological sites that date from about A.D. 1 until metal was introduced in approximately A.D. 1600.

Grinding stones

Seed crops, both gathered and grown, needed to be processed before they were eaten. They could be boiled and eaten as a gruel or cereal, or they could be ground into flour. Seeds, such as corn kernels, were placed on a large, flat, heavy stone, called a metate (me-TAT-tay) and ground with a smaller, rounded hand-held stone called a mano (MA-no, meaning “hand” in Spanish). The flour could be used to thicken soups



A well worn bison shoulder blade hoe with crack lace holes was finally discarded and later recovered from an archeological site.

The illustration on the opposite page shows how bison scapula hoe blades were attached to wooden handles and used to cultivate crops.

and stews or to make flat bread. Grinding corn is hard work and took a long time. Over time, the trough of a metate got deeper with wear, so that it looked more like a dish than a flat grinding stone.

Pottery

In many parts of the world, the first use of pottery coincided with the adoption of agriculture. People who hunted and gathered wild foods tended to stay on the move. Pottery vessels are fragile and fairly heavy, so they were not widely used by nomadic people. As people settled down and began farming, pottery became more practical.

Early farmers made their pots out of local clays. Making a pot may look simple, but it takes a lot of skill to make a vessel that will not crack while it is drying or shatter when it is being fired. Some of the earliest pottery was not very strong and possibly could not be placed directly over a fire. Instead, stones or clay balls

Continued on page 14

This article was prepared by Dr. Robert J. Hoard, state archeologist for Kansas.



This bison leg bone digging stick tip was in good condition when exposed during excavation.



An experimental archeologist attaches a wooden handle to a modern replica of the type of digging stick tip used by prehistoric Kansas farmers.



Archeologists uncover a grinding slab and hand stone during excavation of a prehistoric village site.



The Goodnow House in Manhattan, which is a state historic site, is an example of a two-story vernacular I-House with a simple classical revival cornice. Shown here is the north elevation.

Kansas is graced with structures of all types—houses, schools, churches, and agricultural, industrial, commercial, and municipal buildings—that are “ordinary” architecture. While the term “vernacular” is often applied to these structures because their architectural style does not fit within the National Park Service list of recognized styles, these structures are just as important in Kansas history as the most elaborate Queen Anne house, Greek Revival bank, or Richardsonian Romanesque courthouse.

According to the National Park Service, the National Register of Historic Places was originally established to recognize the accomplishments of ALL peoples who have made a significant contribution to our country’s history and heritage. This means that the National Register should include any style of building that preserves and conveys cultural knowledge to the next generation.

There are four National Register criteria for evaluating a property for eligibility. Criterion C covers architectural significance and suggests that properties are eligible that “embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a signifi-

cant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction.”

The purpose of Criterion C is to recognize a structure’s visual characteristics. While in the past the National Register has often been viewed as being only for structures of premier significance and those that exemplify recognized architectural styles (which at times translated into those built by the wealthy), it still leaves room for vernacular structures that convey more common building types, construction technologies and methods, national and regional building patterns, class distinctions, ethnicities, changes caused by social reforms, and the influence of popular culture.

Studying the Ordinary

Studies in vernacular architecture began to emerge only about 25 years ago as historians, designers, archeologists, folklorists, architectural historians, geographers, museum curators, and historic preservationists began to realize that they knew little about common people and their buildings. This interest was driven in part by the 1960s social history movement that challenged traditional history’s emphasis on famous people, events, and time periods.

New social historians attempted to correct what they considered a limited view by incorporating history’s overlooked people—women, children, ethnic groups, the poor, and the ordinary—into a much broader view of history. Their

You Call Them “Vernacular”



The Paterson House in Lindsborg is an example of a two-story vernacular I-House with a simple classical revival cornice. Shown here is the south elevation.

efforts are sometimes described as “discovering history from the bottom up.” While somewhat radical at the time, the long-term effect has been a change in how history is studied and interpreted. Today history is viewed as a complex interaction or interdependence among people, institutions, groups, and communities which affects societal change.

In somewhat the same way that history changed, traditional architectural history changed too. Early vernacular architectural historians pursued studies of common and ordinary buildings as indicators of complex cultural values. They saw themselves as different from traditional architectural historians since architectural history had frequently focused on the elite or art of design and style. Today those who study and appreciate vernacu-

is Building ular?”



of Type 5, Peterson's Balloon Frame Farmhouses.

lar architecture include a large variety of individuals. They appreciate buildings not only for their visual characteristics, but also because they are a record of cultural knowledge. This is important in Kansas's built environment since most residents have lived, played, socialized, and worked in ordinary buildings; lived in complex neighborhoods; and built towns, parks, and commercial structures. Kansas buildings tell us about the past and visually connect us to the hopes and dreams of prior generations.

Recognizing the Vernacular in Kansas

Examples of recent vernacular listings in Kansas include the thematic nominations of fifteen Lustron houses



The McCarthy House in Johnson County is also an I-house, but it is only one and one-half stories and is modified with a Gothic revival roof gable. Shown here is the east elevation.

(see “Lustrons Were the Homes of the Future,” in the January/February 2001 issue of *Kansas Preservation*) and five railroad depots (see page three).

Both nominations highlight the architectural significance of these buildings as part of both nationwide and Kansas trends. The Lustron home, a prefabricated steel house, was a response to the housing crisis after World War II. Railroad property types were nominated based on functional classifications provided by Walter Berg in his 1893 book *Buildings and Structures of American Railroads: A Reference Book for Railroad Managers, Superintendents, Master Mechanics, Engineers, Architects, and Students*. Subtypes for depots were based on their original form and function.

The Paterson House in Lindsborg (center photo) is a good example of vernacular housing that fits within a typology defined by Fred Peterson in his *Homes in the Heartland: Balloon Frame Farmhouses of the Upper Midwest, 1850-1920*, a study based upon regional fieldwork. This Kansas home is easily identified as one of Peterson's twelve farmhouse forms but to complicate the example, the home also shows some architectural details on the porches that one might find on a Queen Anne or related Eastlake style. As is the case with many vernacular structures, the house combines traditional building forms from the “bottom up,” with recognized architectural stylistic details from the “top down.”

While this house is being considered only for listing under Criterion C, most vernacular structures are nominated under more than one criterion. If a building meets several criteria, it allows the nomination to call out in a significant way a building's broader contributions to Kansas history. Regardless, vernacular structures can be listed under Criterion C alone.

The National Register celebrates popular and local culture and has many examples of vernacular architecture. Its listings include ski lifts, diners, mine tailings, smelter stacks, roof signs, and Titan II ICBM sites. Pikes Peak is on the register, as are water fountains, boats, airplanes, a sign which is shared between two states, houses made of bottles and stones and concrete blocks, tourist camps, fairgrounds, a nuclear test crater, bat roost, root cellar, totem pole, and rocks. Other states have listed landscape sites from oil seeps and agricultural test plots to pumpkin patches (for events that occurred there). Each has been found worthy of passing along cultural knowledge to the next generation.

So the next time someone tells you that your building is “vernacular,” celebrate it as part of a rich and diverse history of building in Kansas. It also may be eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. If you are interested in listing a property, please contact our office at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 240 for information about the process.



The Kansas State Historical Society, Kansas Anthropological Association, and Atchison Lewis and Clark Planning Committee are on track with preparations for archeological investigations and accompanying programs in Atchison and Doniphan counties, June 2-17. As announced in the January-February issue of *Kansas Preservation*, the major activities at this year's Kansas Archeology Training Program (KATP) field school will include archeological site survey, test excavations of several sites, an artifact processing laboratory, and classes.

Each day during the 16-day project will start with an orientation session at 8 a.m. at the project headquarters, Westerman Science Hall on the Benedictine College campus. All participants must attend this (only on their first morning on the project), followed by a Principles of Archeology class for first-time participants. Field activities and the laboratory at Westerman Hall will operate from 8 a.m. until noon and 1 to 5 p.m. every day. Classes, which may be taken for college credit through Emporia State University, will be in session during those same hours, Monday through Friday of each week. ESU enrollment forms can be completed at project check-in. Details on the classes are given on page 10.

Guests, particularly residents of the surrounding communities, are invited to visit the daytime activities and to attend a variety of evening programs listed here and on the KSHS web page at www.kshs.org/resource/archeolo.htm.

The registration deadline for this project is **May 4**. Registration packets may be requested by contacting Virginia A. Wulfkuhle, 6425 SW 6th Ave., Topeka, KS 66615, (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255, vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

Virginia Wulfkuhle, the author of this article and sidebar materials, is the public archeologist for the Cultural Resources Division.

KATP Field School

Schedule of Associated Programs and Workshops

June 1-17

8 a.m.-5 p.m. Monday-Friday

10 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday

Noon-4 p.m. Sunday

*Exhibit – Lewis and Clark in Kansas:
“A high butifull Prarie”*

William Clark described what is now Kansas as “a high butifull Prarie” nearly 200 years ago during the great expedition to explore the Louisiana Purchase. Clark and Meriwether Lewis both described the territory’s unfamiliar flora and fauna in extensive journals. This display gives today’s Kansans a chance to rediscover their state through the famous explorers’ own words and historic images. Atchison is the ideal place for this exhibit to open, since it is the location where the Corps of Discovery celebrated July 4, 1804. After the KATP field school, the exhibit, which was developed by the KSHS museum and education staffs, will become part of the Kansas Interpretive Traveling Exhibit Service (KITES) program.

Location – Atchison Historical Society Museum (Santa Fe Depot), 200 S. 10th St.

Monday, June 4

6:30-9 p.m.

Event – Tours of Atchison Museums

Docents will be on duty at the area museums to give guided tours. Corn Carnival presentations will be given at the Atchison Historical Society Museum at 7 and 8 p.m.

Meeting Location – Pick up maps at Atchison Visitors Center (Santa Fe Depot), 200 S. 10th St.

Tuesday, June 5

7 p.m.

Talk – Uniforms and Equipment of the Corps of Discovery, 1804 by Stephen J. Allie, Director, Frontier Army Museum, Fort Leavenworth

Location—Atchison Visitors’ Center (Santa Fe Depot), 200 S. 10th St.

Wednesday, June 6

7-9 p.m.

Event – Collectors Night

Archeologists and curators from the Kansas Museum of History will be on hand to identify all types of objects, including Native American artifacts, furniture, tools, linens and quilts, ceramics and glassware, and other household items. Conservation advice will be shared, but no appraisals can be given. Location – National Guard Armory, 405 N. 17th St.

Thursday, June 7

7 p.m.

Talk – Hattie Cosgrove of Atchison, Southwestern Archaeologist by Carolyn O’Bagy Davis

Ms. Davis is the author of *Treasured Earth*. Her presentation is courtesy of Atchison’s The Blish-Mize Company and the Atchison Area Chamber of Commerce. Location – Atchison Visitors Center (Santa Fe Depot), 200 S. 10th St.

Saturday June 9

9 a.m.-4 p.m.

Workshop – The Finer Points of Repointing: A Technical Workshop

This technical course on masonry preservation is offered by the State Historic Preservation Office. The course is aimed at architects, craftsmen, masons and general contractors. Preservation professionals and experienced masonry specialists will introduce participants to historic masonry challenges and accepted masonry preservation techniques from careful cleaning to repointing. Participants will spend the afternoon “on location” at a historic building learning “the finer points of repointing.” Separate registration is required. For more information contact Christy Davis at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 227.

Location – To be announced

Saturday, June 9

6:30 p.m.

Event – Potluck Supper and Resumé

Location – Atchison Methodist Church, 501 Kansas Ave.

Sunday, June 10

6-9 p.m.

Event – Ghost Town Tour of Doniphan County

Preregistration by June 8 is required. Buses and drivers are provided free of

charge by USD 425 in Highland. This event is sponsored by the Native American Heritage Museum.

Meeting Location – Atchison Visitors Center (Santa Fe Depot), 200 S. 10th St.

Monday, June 11

7:30-8:30 and 8:30-9:30 p.m.

Event – Trolley Tours of Historic Atchison

The trolley can accommodate 18 people during each time slot. Preregistration and \$2 fee (half regular price) are required.

Meeting Location – Atchison Visitors Center (Santa Fe Depot), 200 S. 10th St.

Thursday & Friday, June 14 & 15

9 a.m.-4:30 p.m.

Event – Atchison County and Kansas State Historical Societies Joint Collecting Project

People in the county are invited to bring in their photographs, personal letters, diaries, maps, etc. and meet with staff from both institutions. Materials collected in the project will be taken to the KSHS in To

Continued on page 11

KATP Field School

College Courses Offer Unique Opportunities

Historic Building Survey

ESU Designation: AN 540 E

Dates: June 4-8

Time: 8 a.m.-12 noon

Instructor: Christy Davis, Preservation Specialist, Kansas State Historical Society

This course provides an introduction to the methods used to investigate and record historic buildings and archaeological sites. Students will learn where to locate, collect, and interpret information about buildings and how to complete Kansas Historic Resource Inventory and archaeological site forms for historic sites, using historic records from city and county offices and libraries.

Northeast Kansas Prehistory

ESU Designation: AN 540 C

Dates: June 4-8

Time: 1-5 p.m.

Instructor: Dr. Brad Logan, Director of Office of Archaeological Research, University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology

This course will present evidence from the archeological record of northeast Kansas and related regions that has been used to construct the Kansas cultural sequence. The geologic, geo-

graphical, and ecological factors that affect cultural development will be reviewed. The scope and history of northeast Kansas archeology, site types, and diagnostic artifacts will be covered. Regional lifeways and cultures from each of the major prehistoric time periods will be discussed.

Archeological Site Survey

ESU Designation: AN 540 A

Dates: June 11-15

Time: 8 a.m.-12 noon

Instructor: Martin Stein, Archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society

The survey class provides an introduction to the methods used in the finding and recording of archeological sites. Instruction pertaining to the identification of cultural materials, basic map reading, topographic interpretation, and filling out KSHS site forms will be combined with field activities.

Introduction to Lithic Identification Techniques

ESU Designation: AN 540 D

Dates: June 11-15

Time: 1-5 p.m.

Instructor: Bert Wetherill, Archeologist, Overland Park, KS

This class will examine the variety of stone types used by prehistoric man for tool making, beginning with the procurement of stone from bedrock outcrops and gravels. Geology, macro identification of specimens, and more sophisticated analysis techniques will be discussed. Classroom lectures, field trips, and laboratory work will be included.

Archeological Fieldwork

ESU Designation: AN 540 B

In this field/laboratory course students receive on-the-job training by direct participation in site excavation and artifact processing. Instruction will be given concerning the use of hand tools, removal and preservation of archeological materials, record keeping, and laboratory procedures.

A total of 40 hours of work is necessary to complete the course; up to 20 of these hours can be spent in the field laboratory. To allow for possible rain days, students would be wise to start work on the first day of the excavation and continue until they have completed 40 hours.

The Basic Archeological Excavation course is a prerequisite to this class.



Among the many uses the community made of Marion Hall was as a gymnasium, dance hall, theater, polling place, and community center.

Marion Hall

Continued from page 2

returned triumphantly to Baileyville by train and was taken to Marion Hall by the townspeople for a speech of welcome. The November 17, 1898 issue of the *Courier-Democrat* reports that after the election in November 1898, the citizens of Marion township and neighbors of Hon. W. J. Bailey “tendered that gentleman a reception at Baileyville’s Marion Hall. It was a magnificent testimony of friends to a fellow citizen and neighbor.”

After he was elected governor in 1902, W. J. Bailey returned often to Marion Hall to share his vision for the state of Kansas. He served one term as governor.

The first Catholic Mass in Baileyville was in Marion Hall on March 10, 1912. Masses continued there while the parish was organized and a church and school building were erected.

Marion Hall continued to serve as the high school gym where basketball practice and games took place until the 1950s. The court was less than regulation size and spectators—seated in the single row of folding chairs around it—were likely to wind up with a basketball or player in their laps. Once a player was injured when his hand and arm went through a

windowpane only a couple of feet from the court. Strips of vertical boards were then put over the windows to protect the athletes. Additional seating was managed by placing chairs on the stage next to the potbelly stove, the only source of heat for the building.

The building’s architectural significance is defined primarily through its facade. The multi-textured, wooden shingled facade incorporates a tower entry. In the small town of Baileyville, Marion Hall stands as a visible landmark that is seen easily from the highway. The gambrel roof that covers the building adds distinctive lines to both side elevations. The facade has a curved parapet that masks the double slope roof.

Marion Hall is typical of the simple meeting halls built throughout the state during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Its one-room space was designed to accommodate

many community activities. Through the years, many religious, social, political, and athletic events were held in the space. Today, the building stands on the brink of renewal, in part, because of its architectural significance and the connection to the community in which it stands.

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KATP Programs

Continued from page 10

peka where they will be copied. The original materials will be returned to the owners and copies will be retained by the KSHS and the Atchison County Historical Society. Location – Atchison Visitors Center (Santa Fe Depot), 200 S. 10th St.

Thursday, June 14

7-9 p.m.

Talk and tour – Sac and Fox Culture and Involvement with Lewis and Clark

Presented by Suzi Heck, Sac and Fox scholar and president of Friends of Highland Mission, and Deann Bahr, curator of Sac and Fox Tribal Museum. The talk will be followed by a *Twilight Tour of the Doniphan Site and Doniphan County Cemetery*, hosted by Bob Nourie. This event is sponsored by the Native American Heritage Museum, Doniphan County Historical Society, and Kanza Chapter of KAA.

Location – La Bonne Terre Vineyard, Doniphan

Friday, June 15

4-9 p.m.

Event – Sacred Hills Encampment

Visit this outdoor museum of living history. There is a small admission charge (\$3 for adults and \$1 for children). Location – Krug Park, St. Joseph, MO

Saturday, June 16

7 p.m.

Event – Ice Cream Social and Resumé

Location – To be announced

Date, Time & Location —TBA

Talk—This is the Kansa’s Land

This presentation by Randall M. Thies, archeologist, Kansas State Historical Society, is offered through the Kansas Humanities Council and sponsored by the Atchison County Historical Society.

Thank you KAA!

For the eighth consecutive year, members of the Kansas Anthropological Association met on the last Saturday in January to prepare the mailing of Kansas Archeology Week posters. Thirty-four volunteers from the Topeka area, Wichita, Salina, Atchison, and Kansas City donated a total of 166 hours to stuff 5,885 envelopes. Another 1,300 sets of posters and brochures have been distributed since the initial February 1st mailing.

Materials are still available upon request at (785) 272-8681 Ext. 255 or vwulfkuhle@kshs.org.

Spotlight on a Millennium of Kansas Farming

"A Millennium of Kansas Farming," an exhibit in the Kansas Museum of History reflects the theme of this year's Kansas Archeology Week poster. The exhibit runs through April and is located in the Spotlight Case, which gives Society departments a chance to highlight items from their collections that are not usually displayed. This year artifacts, graphics, and publications were selected that illustrate Kansas' long agricultural history. Italicized text is quoted from exhibit material.



"A Millenium of Kansas Farming" was the Spotlight Case exhibit at the Kansas Museum of History in March and April 2001.

Native peoples first gathered wild plants, often making the rounds of the same general area each season to harvest the foods available at that time. They used leaves, blossoms, stems, roots, tubers, fruits, and especially vitamin-rich seeds. People eventually began to save and plant seeds. Plants such as goosefoot or lamb's quarters, pigweed, marsh elder, maygrass, knotweed, and little barley that today are considered weeds were grown as food in prehistoric times as much as 2,000 years ago. In fact, these plants were widely cultivated in the Midwest and Central Plains long before the introduction of corn in the region.

Items chosen to represent this time of incipient horticulture are seeds of goosefoot or lamb's quarters (*Chenopodium* sp.), a chipped stone knife with silica polish on its edges that may have been used for harvesting grasses, a digging stick tip made from bison bone that served as a planting tool, a chipped stone hoe with high polish from use, and a metate and mano that were used to grind seeds to make pastes and flours.

Around A.D. 200 plants like corn, beans, and squash, which are native to the tropical regions of Central and South America, were introduced, and native weedy plants gradually fell out of favor. The new tropical crops required more tending to survive, but they provided greater yields and so became widely adopted.

A bison shoulder blade hoe, used to cultivate fields and dig food storage pits, was selected from the archeology collections to depict the intensification of horticulture. In addition, the archeology staff called upon Dianna Henry of Courtland, Kansas, who for many years has preserved and propagated authentic Native American crops. She provided samples of Pawnee blue flour corn, Pawnee Lixokonkatit black eyed flour corn, Pawnee popcorn, Arikara white flour corn, Osage brown flour corn, black Mexican bush bean, Hidatsa red bean, Arikara yellow bush bean, Pawnee orange squash, Arikara squash seeds, Arikara watermelon seeds, and Arikara sunflower seeds.

With the advent of farming, people spent more time in one place, tending the year's crops. If the annual harvest was sufficiently abundant to be stored for later use, native people dug storage pits. These underground "bins" ranged from cylindrical to bell-shaped. Some were shallow, while others were deep enough to require a ladder. Over time, these pits

outlived their original purpose. They became unusable due to mold, groundwater seepage, or rodent and insect invasion. Once abandoned as a storage space, a pit became a handy place for the trash of everyday life, filling with hearth and dwelling sweepings, broken pottery, and worn-out tools.

Prehistoric storage pits are time capsules that archeologists can study. Out of the excavated dirt fill of a pit, stone, bone, and antler tools and pottery sherds come to light. Charred kernels of corn and even weed seeds, as fine as pepper, can be recovered from soil samples through a process called "flotation." Turbulent water circulating in flotation barrels brings seeds and other light materials to the surface, where they can be collected and studied. Study of flotation samples has increased our knowledge of the use and distribution of crops in prehistoric times.

An idealized drawing of a storage pit, charred corn cobs, photographs of the flotation process, heavy and light fraction flotation samples, and the laboratory tools for examining them illustrate the archeological techniques discussed.

The production of pottery accompanied the rise of farming. Fired clay pots were used for cooking and storage. With the coming of Europeans to North America, metal implements replaced those made of bone, stone, and pottery. Early Kansas homesteaders brought with them farming practices and crops that they had used in the eastern United States. Not all of these were as well adapted to the Plains environment as the methods and plants of Native American agriculture.

A prehistoric ceramic pot, an iron hoe blade, scythe, iron pot, hybrid yellow dent corn, and modern sunflower cookies demonstrate the continuity of Kansas agriculture from prehistoric times to the present day.

For a calendar of events related to the Kansas Archeology Week season (March-May 2001) check the Society web page: <http://www.kshs.org/resource/archeolo.htm>.

This article was written by Virginia Wulfkuhle, public archeologist in the Cultural Resources Division.

Evaluating Current Survey Requirements

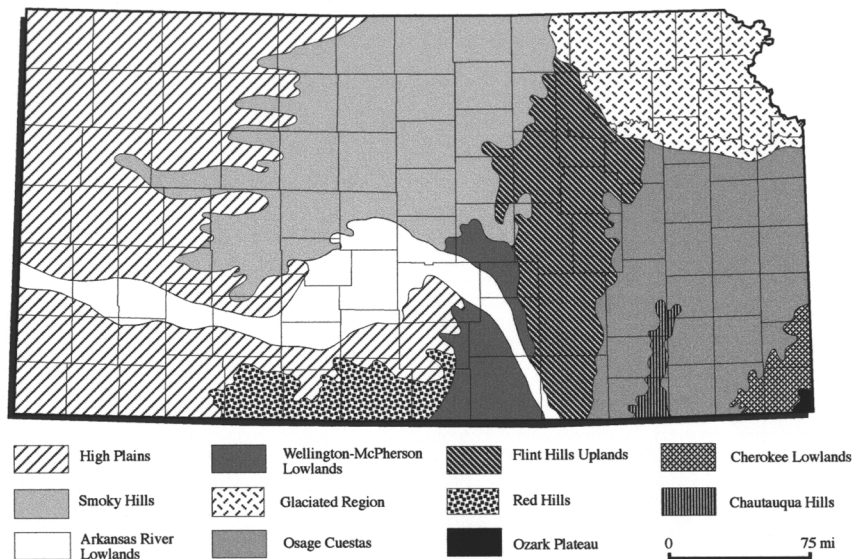
The area of the Central Plains that composes the State of Kansas does not consist of a homogenous landscape. From west to east, and north to south, a range of physiographic provinces are represented. Physiography is a term used to describe an area's physical geography, or in other words, the nature of the physical landscape. There are eleven physiographic regions defined for the state (e.g. the High Plains, the Flint Hills, the Smoky Hills, etc.).

Physiographic and environmental variability are two of the many factors that influenced prehistoric human populations and that also have shaped the archeological sites that we observe and interpret. This variability in the location of resources (e.g., water sources, game, sheltered locations, areas conducive to gardening, etc.) influenced how human groups moved across the landscape as well as how they structured their subsistence and settlement behaviors within specific geographic areas.

Once archeological sites were created by prehistoric groups, natural processes such as erosion and sedimentation worked to destroy, alter, or bury these same sites. This has implications for the Kansas Historic Preservation Office which is responsible not only for recommending that archeological surveys be carried out but also for the form those surveys will take.

In order to evaluate if federally funded or permitted undertakings will affect archeological sites, the Historic Preservation Office must have an understanding of the nature of the archeological record for specific physiographic provinces and must structure survey requirements accordingly to ensure that significant archeological resources are identified and protected. The rationale behind this is that a survey methodology aimed at identifying previously unrecorded sites on the High Plains of western Kansas may not be appropriate if used in the Flint Hills physiographic province of east-central Kansas. The development of survey requirements and methodologies specific to certain regions of the state will make surveys more effi-

The 11 Physiographic Provinces of Kansas



cient and help to reduce or eliminate unnecessary spending associated with such work.

The Historic Preservation Office has begun a project to evaluate its survey requirements with respect to the different physiographic provinces in the state. Currently, the office requires that all areas of high and moderate archeological potential undergo 100 percent survey, while low-potential areas receive a 10–20 percent survey. In order to make surveys more effective, and increase the SHPO's ability to preserve the state's archeological resources, the definitions of what constitute areas of high, moderate, or low archeological potential need to be evaluated and possibly modified for the different landscape types present in the state.

This evaluation has started with the High Plains of western Kansas. Staff is compiling site location and site type data, along with the age of the site (if known), by county. We are making the assumption that the sites already listed in our files are representative of the archeological record since these files are a result of academic research projects, Kansas State Historical Society survey and research, work by private archeological contractors, and information from avocational archeologists and landowners. When these site data are interpreted, they will be used to evaluate if the current defini-

tions of high, moderate, and low archeological potential for the High Plains need to be modified. Other physiographic provinces, such as the Flint Hills or the Osage Cuestas, will be analyzed until the entire state has been re-evaluated.

It is anticipated that these conclusions will be paired with data pertaining to the formation of the modern landscape to further refine our definitions of high, moderate, and low archeological potential. This type of study will help the Historic Preservation Office to better assist federal and state agencies in designing the cultural resources surveys they are required to perform under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The refinement of survey requirements specific to certain regions of the state will help agencies such as the Kansas Department of Transportation reduce their survey costs by making their surveys more efficient in their coverage and better able to identify areas where the probability of encountering sites is highest. It is also anticipated that this study will identify areas in the state where the archeological record is poorly documented or understood and where more intensive surveys are needed. In turn, this research will aid in the study and preservation of the state's archeological resources.

The author, William E. Banks, is the archeologist for the Kansas Historic Preservation Office.

Map courtesy of Tod Bevirt, archeologist in the Cultural Resources Division, who designed the map in conjunction with his master's thesis.

Kansans Attend Conference in Oklahoma

A number of KSHS Cultural Resources Division staff members traveled to Norman, Oklahoma, to participate in the 23rd Annual Flint Hills Conference, March 15-18, 2001. This year the meeting was held jointly with the 43rd Annual Caddo Conference at the newly completed Sam Noble Oklahoma Museum of Natural History, University of Oklahoma. The sponsors were the Museum, Caddo tribe, Wichita tribe, and the Oklahoma Archeological Survey.

Four of the conference presentations involved KSHS collections or projects. In "The Johnson-Zahm Cache: Insight into Great Bend Aspect Lithic Acquisition and Utilization," KSHS Special Projects Archeologist C. Tod Bevitt discussed the characteristics of the 60-piece stone flake and biface cache from the Iola, Kansas, vicinity. He offered some comparisons with similar caches and general raw material procurement and utilization practices from habitation complexes in the Great Bend aspect (protohistoric Wichita Indian) core area.

James O. Marshall proposed a new definition for the Lower Walnut focus of the Great Bend aspect, based on his analyses of artifacts from sites in the Arkansas City area. "A Review of the Stone Implements of the Lower Walnut Focus" compared stone tools, pottery, and exotic items with artifact types identified with the Mississippian tradition.

Jim D. Feagins, an archeologist who has contracted with the KSHS to carry out studies of materials governed by the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act and the Kansas Unmarked Burial Sites Protection Act, described the nonintrusive documentation of nine artifacts made from a variety of materials. His presentation, entitled "Nonintrusive Documentation of Selected Burial Artifacts by the Use of CAT Scans and X Rays: Example from NAGPRA/UBS Enhancement and Compliance Study in Kansas," revealed the remarkable images produced by these sophisticated medical technologies.

Dr. Donna C. Roper's paper, "Guy and Mabel Whiteford: Early Kansas Avocational Archaeologists," resulted

from her research on the Salina Burial Pit, being performed under contract with the KSHS. She reviewed the archeological fieldwork of the Whiteford family, beyond the excavation of the burial pit, and concluded that they were largely responsible for gathering the information that Waldo R. Wedel used in recognizing the Smoky Hill phase.

Several other papers dealt with Kansas topics, namely "Very Large Projectile Points in Little River Focus: A Discussion" by Dr. Susan C. Vehik, professor of anthropology at the University of Oklahoma; "Late Plains Woodland in the Middle Little Arkansas River Valley" by Mark Latham, contract archeologist with the firm of Burns and McDonnell; and "The Pawnee's Stoneman Animal Lodge" by Dr. Patricia J. O'Brien, professor emerita at Kansas State University.

KSHS archeology staff Anita Frank, Martin Stein, and Virginia Wulfkuhle further took advantage of the trip to Norman to photocopy records collected at the Smithsonian Institution by Dr. Susan Vehik for her research on Great Bend aspect materials.

Spring Workshops Successful

Kansans recently had the opportunity to take part in a series of workshops around the state that brought the art and science of building preservation to their doorsteps. The Cultural Resources Division offered workshops in Fairway, Salina, Wichita, and Hays.

Attendees, 115 in total, learned about a broad range of preservation issues in the two-day workshops that coupled classroom time with on-site visits of projects in progress. Participants were treated to a broad range of information.

Sandra Hooper, architect for the Cultural Resources Division, started each workshop with an overview of the National and State Registers, an introduction to the various levels of intervention in historic structures, and practical advice on how to plan a preservation project.

Architects Craig Patterson and Don Mars followed with several adaptive

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Toolkit for the Prehistoric Farmer

Continued from page 6



The holes in the body of this prehistoric cooking pot show attempts to repair a crack.

were heated and placed into a pot of food. This method, called stone boiling, cooked the food at fairly low temperatures. As potters learned to make stronger pots, the vessels were set directly on the fire. This method allowed for the longer cooking times needed to soften some hard seeds, making them more palatable and releasing their full nutritional value.

When metal tools were introduced, they quickly began to replace tools of bone, stone, and clay. Metal hoes and pots lasted longer than their earlier counterparts and thus were valuable trade items. By the 1900s, metal tools and pots had all but replaced their earlier Native American counterparts.

This article was written by Virginia Wulfkuhle, public archeologist in the Cultural Resources Division.

Workshops Successful

Continued from 15

reuse projects. Included in these presentations were examples of building system retrofits and successful handicapped accessibility designs. Among the projects presented were the Ottawa Railroad Museum, the Old English Lutheran Church (Lawrence), the Crawford Building/Governor's Place (Topeka), and the Marymont College Building (Salina).

In the afternoon, classes were treated to "bricks and mortar" case studies by contractor Daryl Nickel, Nickelodeon Restoration. Participants viewed a variety of project types and had the opportunity to ask questions. Among the projects Nickel presented were the Ritchie House in Topeka, various barn and stone wall projects, and his personal residence.

Finally, Christy Davis of the Cultural Resources Division presented the federal rehabilitation tax incentive program and various preservation funding sources. Projects such as the Eaton Hotel (Wichita) and the Hereford House (Atchison) were presented as examples of the exceptional work inspired by the tax incentives.

On the second day, participants visited several preservation projects in various stages of completion. During the tours the class was given the opportunity to ask questions relating both to the study structure and their own projects. Study structures ranged in size from a one-room school house in Leawood to the Orpheum Theater in Wichita.

Attendees included architects, engineers, government officials, and property owners. While the workshop was intended as a primer course to introduce attendees to basic issues, the Society is considering the expansion of its outreach activities into conferences, technical hands-on workshops, and specialty workshops such as barn restoration.

Happenings in Kansas

Registration Deadline for Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School
May 4, 2001
See page 9.

Preservation Week
May 13-19, 2001
Sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation

Kansas Historic Sites Review Board Meeting
May 19, 2001
Classroom, Kansas Museum of History, Kansas History Center, Topeka

Preservation Leadership Training
June 2-9, 2001
Harrodsburg, Kentucky
Sponsored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation

Lewis & Clark Exhibit
June 1-17, 2001
Atchison Historical Society Museum
See page 9

Kansas Archeology Training Program Field School
June 2-17, 2001
Atchison County
See pages 9-11

Tours of Atchison Museums
June 4, 2001
See page 9.

Historic Building Survey Course
June 4-8, 2001
Atchison
See page 11.

Northeast Kansas Prehistory Course
June 4-8, 2001
Atchison
See page 10.

Collectors Night
June 6, 2001, 7-9 p.m.
Atchison National Guard Armory
See page 10.

The Finer Points of Repointing: A Technical Workshop
June 9, 2001
Atchison
See page 11.

Potluck Dinner and Resume'
June 9, 2001
See page 10.

Ghost Town Tour of Doniphan County
June 10, 2001, 6-9 p.m.
Meet at Atchison Visitors' Center
See page 10.

Trolley Tours of Historic Atchison
June 11, 2001
Meet at Atchison Visitors' Center
See page 10.

Archeological Site Survey Course
June 11-15, 2001
Atchison
See page 10.

Introduction to Lithic Identification Techniques Course
June 11-15, 2001
Atchison
See page 10.

Atchison County & Kansas State Historical Societies Joint Collecting Project
June 14-15, 2001
See page 11.

Sac and Fox Culture and Involvement with Lewis & Clark
June 14, 2001
La Bonne Terre Vineyard, Doniphan
See page 11.



KANSAS STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Cultural Resources Division
6425 S. W. Sixth Avenue
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